

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is **Three Dollars** per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be **post-paid** or they will not be attended to.

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, National, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Education.

A **SEMINARY** for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th inst. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Lax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are *indeed* healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUSAVILLE,
Principal of the Seminary.
Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—99t104

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.—John Thompson, vs. David Evans, &c. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, **J. ERWIN, Clerk.**
3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, **J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.**
3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822.—Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian.
Test, **VARDRY M'BE, C. C.**

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John M'Gimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold together, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Agent
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12wt109
N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

\$40 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, on Sunday night, the 28th inst. **FOUR** NEGROES, viz: Tom, Tone, Tob, and Washington. Tom is about 55 years of age, modest and cute. Tone is about 15 years old, dark colored, and stout mouthed. Tob is not quite so dark, but thick made, and appears stubborn. Washington is about 10 years old, and down-cast look. Tonia took with him a pair of buck-skin trousers, and a drab great-coat. The boys had one mixed coat, and one of red and blue homespun; two pair of new shoes, two new wool hats, and two or three pair of other shoes. They also took with them one rifle gun, with extra box, and a half-stocked shot gun, and screw-driver, with a buck-horn handle. To any person that will apprehend the above negroes and lodge them in any jail so that I get them again, I will pay **Forty Dollars**; or twenty dollars for Tom alone, and ten dollars for Tone, and five dollars for each of the boys.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg Co. N. C.
April 29, 1822. 7wt106p

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.
Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Kridler, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.
Salisbury, June 3, 1821. 53

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

JOHN HOLMES.
April 4, 1822. 8wt103

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of **SIMON**; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Wilke, Constable of Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.
March 24, 1822. 39

Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, meres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Grapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of **GROCERIES**, &c. such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas; Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoes; *Hard-Ware*, of various kinds; *Delf and China Ware*, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, April 8, 1822.—96t

The Examination

OF the Students of the Salisbury Academies, will commence on Tuesday, the 11th, and close on Friday, the 14th of June. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.
May 14, 1822.

NOTICE.

BY a decree of the Court of Equity, made at April term, 1822, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Monday, the 10th of June next, lots No. 17 and 18, in the great north square of the town of Salisbury, on which there are improvements; and lots No. 26, 37, and 38, in said town, unimproved. Also, two tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Rowan, to wit: one of three hundred acres, lying on the waters of Flat Swamp Creek, and one of a hundred acres, lying on the top of a mountain, called Little mountain, near to the Flat Swamp Springs, belonging to the heirs at law of Evan Alexander, deceased. A credit of twelve and eighteen months will be given. Bonds, with approved securities, will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. J. E.
April 30, 1822.—4wt104

20 Dollars Reward.

WENT away, on the night of the 28th ult. from the subscriber, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a negro man by the name of **PEYTON**—of a dark complexion, rather spare made, about six feet high, thirty-three or four years of age; when spoken to he speaks quick and rather abruptly; I believe he is defective in one of his arms, so that he cannot easily raise it above his head. He had when he left me a very good great coat of drab colored flannel, a pretty good wool hat, a new and large pair of yellow colored cotton pantaloons, and some other indifferent clothing, but no close bodied coat. It is probable he will make towards Richmond, Va. where I purchased him last fall. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said fellow and give information so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.
Wilson's Mill, April 2, 1822.—3wt103p

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in May, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,
ROBT. I. DINKINS,
WM. DAVIDSON.

The Trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy are notified to meet at Charlotte on the last Wednesday in May.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.—Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard *ex parte*. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; if appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to *peris* unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.
3mt114 **ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.**

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, Crackers, and Cakes*, of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—12

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Land Office Examinations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 29, 1822.

Mr. McLane, from a Select Committee, delivered in the following Report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table:

The Committee, to whom was referred the several communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 28th January, and 18th February, 1822, in obedience to several resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 4th January, and — February, 1822, respecting the manner in which the several Land Offices have been examined, by whom examined, and the money paid for such examination, &c.; having examined the subject submitted to them with great deliberation, make the following Report:

That, by the laws of the United States, it is made "the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause, at least once every year, the books of the officers of the Land Offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several receivers of public moneys of the said offices, to be ascertained." That, previous to the year 1816, this examination had been made by persons residing in the vicinity of the respective offices; but, in progress of time, the augmentation in the receipts of these offices rendered more information necessary, and gave an importance to the examination, which it had not previously possessed. These circumstances proved the inadequacy of the old system, and, in 1816, induced the late Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the examination to be made by one of the clerks of the General Land Office, who was also permitted to make a similar examination in 1817; and received for his services, in each year, at the rate of 3 dollars per day, in addition to his salary as clerk. That, since the year 1817, the examination has been made by persons disconnected with the Department, and who have received for their services at the rate of \$6 per day, and \$6 for every 20 miles travel.

That, in the year 1821, Jesse B. Thomas, Esq., a Senator of the United States, from Illinois, was permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, for which, as appears by the documents before the Committee, he received a sum amounting to the allowance which has been established since the year 1817. That the principal inducement to permit the said Jesse B. Thomas to make the examination, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, appears to have been an expectation that he would be enabled to secure to the United States a large amount of public money in the Bank of Vincennes at the time that bank stopped payment, which service he performed, and for which he has not received or demanded any compensation.

Although the committee consider the duty of suggesting or recommending any alteration in the mode of examining the land offices, to be properly within the province of the Committee on Public Lands, to whom this part of the subject naturally refers itself, they are nevertheless free to declare it as their opinion, that the public interest does not require any change in the mode which has been pursued since the year 1817.

The Committee presume, however, that this was the least important object of the reference of the subject to them; and that the design principally was, that they should consider and report upon the effect of permitting Jesse B. Thomas, Esq., a Senator of the United States, to examine the said offices, in 1821, in which it has been supposed that both the constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress "concerning contracts," passed the 21st of April, 1808, have been violated.

Although the Committee freely admit the power and jurisdiction of the House of Representatives to guard the purity of our institutions from violations, which it is the peculiar province of Congress or of the people to punish or remedy; they cannot recognize

either its justice or dignity, in conducting *ex parte* investigations into breaches of highly penal statutes, and the commission of misdemeanors amenable by the laws to a different tribunal. Such precedents might lead, in worse times, to consequences of a ruinous and most troublesome character. They might be used to authorize Congress to become the expositors of their own laws, or improperly to throw the weight of their opinion into the deliberations of the legitimate tribunals. They would be very apt to be seized upon to produce public excitement, and be perverted to the purposes of ambitious men and individual resentments.

At the same time, the committee would not be understood as ascribing the present investigation to such motives, and, as well on this account, as from a just sense of the policy of our institutions, and the character of the individuals concerned, they submit to the House the general views which they are constrained to entertain.

The Committee are clearly of opinion that the examination of the land offices by Jesse B. Thomas, Esq. was not a violation of the constitution of the United States.

That instrument forbids the appointment of members of Congress, during the time for which they were elected, to any civil office, created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during that time; and, also, prevents any person holding an office under government from being a member of Congress during his continuance in office.

The object was to take from Congress the means or inducement of creating place or emolument for themselves, and thereby guard the rights and interests of the people from the encroachment of Executive power.—The committee are the advocates of this policy, and would be the last to weaken its influence in the government. But the case of Mr. Thomas is clearly not within the words or the spirit of the first, and if it could be considered as embraced in the latter clause, his appointment would, nevertheless, be constitutional, since only the holding incompatible offices at the same time is prohibited, with which idea the daily practice of the government, from its organization, is in strict conformity. In fact the Congress of the U. States has hitherto been the theatre on which the ablest men of our country has become distinguished for their virtue and intelligence, and recommended themselves to the highest honors and places in the government. The same theatre has matured their experience, and conducted our greatest statesmen to the Executive and Judicial Departments at home, and to foreign courts abroad, with equal advantage to the ornament and real interests of the nation.

If, therefore, there could be such an incompatibility as is imagined, it would then resolve itself into the question, whether Mr. Thomas, by accepting the appointment, had vacated his seat in the Senate, and with that body your committee would, in that case, be disposed to leave it.

But, your committee are of opinion, that the duty of examining the land offices is not such an office as was contemplated by the constitution of the United States, which opinion seems to have received the sanction, and regulated the practice, of the government since the adoption of the constitution, by those who bore a principal share in composing it; and must, therefore, be supposed to have understood its real import.

The committee refer to the appointment of Mr. Tracy, a Senator of the United States, by President Adams, in the year 1800, to inspect the posts on the northern and northwestern frontier. Under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Dawson, a member of the House of Representatives, from Virginia, was appointed as the bearer of a treaty to France, and was paid for performing the duty; and during the administration of the same President, Mr. Smith, a Senator from Tennessee, was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Indians, and actually executed two treaties, under this appointment. They also refer to the instance, at a still more recent period, during the administration of

President Madison, of the appointment of Mr. Worthington, a Senator, and Mr. Morrow, a Representative, from Ohio, to negotiate with the Indians. In each of these cases, the individuals referred to executed the trust confided to them, still retained their seats in Congress; and in the Senate, passed upon their own acts. The committee content themselves with these instances, without enumerating others, as affording a clear exposition of this clause in the constitution.

The act of Congress, which it is supposed has been violated by permitting Mr. Thomas to examine the land offices, was passed the 21st April, 1808, and is entitled "An act concerning contracts."

The first section provides that, from and after the passage of this act, no member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person whatsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States; and further, imposes a penalty on any member of Congress so offending.

The act further provides, "that if any officer of the United States, on behalf of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, make or enter into any contract, bargain, or agreement, in writing or otherwise, other than those therein excepted, on conviction thereof shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined in the sum of three thousand dollars."

The 5th section provides, that "after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Postmaster General, annually, to lay before Congress a statement of all the contracts which have been made in their respective Departments during the year preceding such report," &c.

Without meaning to pronounce any opinion, whether a court of justice would so interpret the law as to be applicable to the case of the examination of the Land Offices by Mr. Thomas, the committee are aware that the words are extremely broad, and, if such could be supposed to be their true intent and meaning, would be capable of embracing every imaginable case in which a member of Congress could be called to perform any duty, or render any service in behalf of the United States, and which, by any possibility, could be termed "a contract, bargain, or agreement."

They could especially be extended to the appointment to negotiate treaties, whether the member should afterwards resign or not; to the appointment of printers to publish the laws of the United States; and to the employment of counsel in cases in which the United States have an interest—than none of which, it is apprehended, is the duty of examining the Land Offices more plainly within the scope of the words. But, by the cotemporary practice which occasioned the law, and which followed its enactment, among those who were liable to its provisions and always disposed to comply with its terms; who either aided in making, or lived and were familiar in the times and circumstances in which it was made, and were conversant with the men and their objects, by whom it was passed; it has received a different construction, and has never been considered as prohibiting any of the employments above enumerated.

From the organization of the government, down to the passing of the law in 1808, it had been usual to give such appointments to members of Congress, and though in the case of Mr. Tracy his demand for mileage was not deemed reasonable, neither the legality or policy of the usage had ever been questioned. But, in the years 1807 and 1808, John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, had entered largely into contracts with the War Department, for supplying the northwestern army; and Mathew Lyon, a Representative from Kentucky, had numerous contracts with the Postmaster General, for carrying the mail. These contracts had produced considerable excitement in Congress, where their influence had been manifested; and especially the former, under the supposition that John Smith had become connected with the schemes of A. Burr, and used his contract to subserve them. After a fruitless attempt to expel him from his seat in the Senate, the law in question was passed. From the date of this law, all contracts of the nature of the two last ceased to be given to members of Congress; while other trusts and agencies, as before referred to, continued to be given, and the returns from the different departments made accordingly, without serious complaint. [Remainder next week.]

American Manufactures.—The Boston Centinel announces for sale samples of printed silk Handkerchiefs, from the dyeing establishment of Messrs. Barretts, Tileston & Co. of this city, which, "in point of coloring, pattern and execution, have been pronounced equal, if not superior to any transatlantic fabrics of the kind."—*A. J. Com. Ad.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, MAY 5.—On Saturday evening, the British ship Mary Catherine, captain Pace, arrived at this port in the short passage of 25 days from Liverpool. We have been favored by Mr. Topliff with London papers to April 6. Their contents begin to assume more interest and importance than those brought by former and recent arrivals. From the article dated London, 5th, given below, it appears, that the negotiations between Turkey and Russia will not terminate so favorably to peace as had been before anticipated. We have never seen any previous language of the *Courier*, upon this subject, which had so decidedly a warlike character. It would seem also to have been prompted by authentic information, as but two days before the same paper had said, in decided terms, there could be no doubt that peace would be preserved.

The subject of opening the West India trade has been brought before parliament, and, from the manner in which it was brought forward, it seems highly probable that this measure, recommended by the ministry, and supported with its influence, will receive the approbation of parliament.

Patriot.

BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.

On the 1st of April, the president of the board of trade, Mr. F. Robinson, brought forward, in the house of commons, two resolutions, which were agreed to and reported, and leave was given to bring in two bills, founded upon these resolutions: the one for regulating the trade between the British West Indies and the United States; the second to regulate the trade between the former and other parts of the world. By the first of these bills, as Mr. Robinson explained himself in his speech to the house, preparatory to moving his resolutions, is intended to open the West India Islands to a direct trade with this country, subjecting such of our exports as are also produced in Great Britain and in the British North American colonies, viz: corn, flour, and timber, to a small discriminating duty. The second bill contemplates to provide for a direct trade between the West India Islands and the other parts of the world. The probability of the complete independence of South America seems to have been among the principal inducements to this measure.

On account of the holidays, parliament adjourned on the 3d of April for a fortnight.

The *Courier* of the 3d ult. contains a series of official papers relative to the African slave trade, printed by the order of the House of Commons, which present melancholy evidence of the increase of this execrable traffic. A report upon the agricultural distresses of the country had also been made to the House of Commons, but not acted upon. The *Courier* praises it as an able "expose" of the state of the country, while the opposition papers are loud in condemning it as fallacious and unsatisfactory. It recommends no measures for the permanent relief of the agricultural distresses, but proposes some temporary expedients.

The disturbances, outrages, and murders, continued in Ireland. Executions of the discontented were constantly taking place, under the protection of a powerful military escort. The discontented appear to be well supplied with arms and ammunition.

In the county of Sussex, England, the system of burning in the night corn stacks, and destroying other produce, was extending itself.

The English private bankers have been making great profits by discounting at 4 per cent. while the bank of England has asked the old rate of 5 per cent. The *Courier* expresses its belief, that the Bank of England would also shortly discount at 4 per cent.

LONDON, APRIL 5.—The contents of the French papers received this morning, as might be expected, are of a most warlike character; and it can be no longer doubted, we apprehend, that the pacific hopes which were so strongly entertained a week ago, are now, if not at an end, at least considerably diminished. The cause of this sudden change in the temper of the Turkish government has not transpired; and in the absence of positive facts, conjecture, as usual, is very active. Some say that the divan have been all along cajoling the European Ministers at Constantinople, in order to gain time; others, that the fate of Ali Pacha has inspired this fatal energy; while a third class of reasoners maintain, that the dread of provoking the Jannissaries has induced the Sultan to abandon his pacific policy. It may be that all these various motives are among the ingredients of that resolution which appears to have been decisively taken at last; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that mere barbarian caprice is the solitary cause. The political consequences to which a war will lead, we shall not even glance at, till the fact that war will ensue is more certain.

[*Courier.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.

By the arrival last evening of the elegant ship Florida, Capt. Matlack, in 30 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool of the 9th, and Lloyd's List of the 5th April.

We have at last, by this conveyance, something which can be relied on respecting the famous ultimatum of which the world has heard so much for upwards of a year back. The Turkish Divan has finally rejected all proposals made by the Russian Government. It has even refused to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate with those of Alexander.

This information is contained in the official note presented by the Ottoman Reis Effendi to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, on the 3d of March, the substance of which will be found in our extracts. From this document it appears that the affairs of the Greeks were the principal obstacle to an adjustment. The Porte loudly complains of the secret influence of the emissaries of Alexander, and of the protection which, in the face of his solemn protestations to the contrary, he openly gave to the Greeks, who had fled to Russia for protection. This the Divan resents in a lofty tone, and adds that, "if some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His Highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms."

We are glad to observe that, independently altogether of the aid of Russia, the Greeks bid fair to dictate terms to these haughty Mussulmen, without being compelled either to lay down their arms, or to submit to conditions which would impose upon them their former chains.

The accounts previously received of the victory recently obtained by the Greek fleet over that of Turkey, are now fully confirmed. The engagement, it appears, continued during the whole of the night of the 3d of March. The Greeks captured twenty-five ships, drove five ashore, and blew up two Algerines. The Ottomans had also seven vessels sunk, among which was that of the Vice Admiral, who perished. The victors were in pursuit of the shattered remains of the enemy's fleet when the last accounts came away.

The British government is said to have determined on uniting Upper and Lower Canada, with a view, as it is given out, to save the expenditure incurred by the present double administration.

AUGSBURG, MARCH 29.

The news from Warsaw, to day, positively announce war. It seems the Russians will shortly enter Wallachia and Moldavia.

A new Turkish army is assembling in the environs of Nyssa, and another on the frontiers of Bosnia. The troops in the environs of Sophia have set out for the Danube. It is expected that the Turks will shortly enter Servia, and the situation of Prince Milosch, when hostilities break out, may become very critical.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, MARCH 31.

The rejection of the ultimatum has given a decisive blow to the Austrian paper currency. From the 22d to the 25th, the great banking and commercial houses at Vienna sent numerous expresses to their correspondents in the commercial cities in the west of Europe. On the other hand the Office of Foreign Affairs, and the British Minister at Vienna, have dispatched courier upon courier to London.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 30.

It appears the note of the Reis Effendi is, unfortunately, of such a nature as to render useless the mediation of the three powers, and that notwithstanding all their efforts to preserve peace, the obstinacy and the infatuation of the Sublime Porte will render war inevitable. But even in case it should take place, it will be carried on, like that of Naples, in full concert with the Allied Powers; and even before it is undertaken, they will previously arrange together the results of the different chances which the war may have. Thus we see that the mission of M. de Tatischeff is near its termination.

Sir T. S. Raffles has sent to England several skeletons of animals from Sumatra; among them is the Dugong. This creature grazes at the bottom of the sea without legs; and is of the figure and form of the whale; the position and structure of its mouth enables it to browse upon the fuci and submarine algæ like a cow in a meadow, and the whole structure of the masticating and digestive organs, shews it to be truly herbivorous. It never visits land, or fresh water, but lives in shallow inlets, where the water is two or three fathoms deep. Their usual length is 8 or 9 feet. But a curious, and to some, perhaps, the most interesting part of the detail of the history of this animal is, that the flesh resembles young beef, being very delicate and juicy.

Patent Plate Window Glass, without cross bars, is advertised in London papers. The squares are so well fitted and neatly joined, as to give the window the appearance of one entire plate.

DOMESTIC.

SLAVE TRADE.

Sir George Collier, commander of the British ships of war on the African station, in a late despatch says, "France has countenanced and encouraged the slave trade almost beyond estimation. In truth, she now supplies the foreign colonies north of the line with Africans. I exaggerate nothing in saying, that thirty vessels, bearing the colors of France, have nearly at the same time, and within two or three leagues distant, been employed in slaving; and in the last twelve months not less than 60,000 Africans have been forced from their country, principally under the colors of France. She has certainly issued her decrees against the traffic, but has done nothing to enforce them. On the contrary, she gives the trade almost countenance short of public avowal."

An account from the river Bonny, on the west coast of Africa, states that during the period of six months preceding, 120 sail of French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels, had visited that river alone for slaves, each capable of carrying from 3 to 700. Another account states, that 200 sail of slave vessels were on the African coast at one time, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed. All the accounts concur in stating that a great part of this barbarous traffic is now carried on under the French flag.

A British writer says, that the "efforts of the British ships of war in checking the slave trade, are frustrated by that clause in the treaty with France, which requires, to justify seizure, that the slaves should be actually on board. They are now kept in factories on shore, constructed for that purpose, the departure of the British vessel is watched, and a few hours suffice to carry the cargo into the open sea, beyond the fear of capture. So complete was the impunity, in consequence, possessed by the traders, that they would anchor almost within view of the British flag."

The attention of the christian world should be more seriously directed to this bloody commerce in the unhappy Africans, and every one possessing christian religion is bound to do every thing in his power to extinguish a traffic so revolting to humanity.—*Salem Register.*

COMMITMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, two young gentlemen, members of the bar, (Messrs. Biddle and Meredith) were committed to prison by his honor judge Hallowell, for contempt of court. They are to be confined until the 1st of June. We are not particularly acquainted with the merits of the case; but we are ready to presume that there was sufficient cause for his honor's proceeding in this manner; for we have often observed many of our professional gentlemen not only "travel out of the record," but transcend the bounds of decorum in their conduct to the court, the jurors and the witnesses.—*Phil. Gaz.*

NEW LONDON, APRIL 24.

Continent of New South Iceland.—We have been favored with interesting particulars respecting a Southern Continent, by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, of the Sloop James Monroe, lately arrived at Stonington, from the South Shetlands.

Capt. Palmer proceeded in the James Monroe from the Shetland Isles to the continent, and coasted it, from abreast of the Isles, to the eastward, as far as 44 degrees West Longitude, keeping as near to the shore as the edge of firm ice would admit. At some places, he could coast along the shore; at other parts, he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the firm and fast ice; although it was midsummer there at the time, being in November, December, and January.

In 61 deg. 41 min. South Latitude, 45 deg. 27 min. West Longitude from Greenwich, the coast was clear of firm ice, and here they discovered a fine harbour, lying about one mile within the entrance of Washington Strait, which harbour was named Palmer's Harbour, where he came to anchor. He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land, excepting the winter moss. Neither did he here discover any animals, only a few Sea Leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds, there were Penguins, Port Egmont, or Sea Hens, White Pigeons, and Gulls.

There is now no doubt that there exists a *South Continent*, and that Captain Cook's "Southern Thule" belongs to it. Captain Palmer could discern the mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.—*Gaz.*

We are told that a woman in Chester county, some days since, having taken offence at a black servant girl, whipped her in a most shocking manner; and repeated it at intervals within two days, until her entrails appeared through her flesh. Nor was she satisfied with all this, but placed her on a hot stove and burned her severely, and it is said that she also burnt her tongue by applying a hot iron to it. In which situation she was turned out of doors, and ordered to go to her mother's house at a distance of about 20 miles, and threatened with further punishment in case she should stop on the road. We

forbear for the present to mention any names.

The woman is of a respectable family, and the cause will doubtless undergo a judicial investigation. She has been had before a magistrate, but our informant could not say whether she had been committed or not.—*Delaware Gaz.*

At Halifax Superior Court, April Term, Jacob Pope was brought to the bar, charged with having murdered a female negro slave of his, by inflicting on her naked body and limbs, between two and three hundred lashes with a cow-skin.—Pope's overseer, (says the Halifax paper,) deposed, that the deceased received at least two hundred and sixty lashes, if not more; that finally, the strength of Pope was exhausted, and he (Pope) called upon him to proceed in lacerating the victim of his rage; he declined with entreaties that she had received enough. The witness described the woman to have received the fatal bruises and stripes from which blood gushed, thus: Her clothes were tied over or about her head in such a manner as to admit the suspension of her body by her arms, which were tied to the limb or limbs of an apple tree; then her feet were "lapped" around the body of the tree, and tied some inches from the ground. In this situation she received the whipping, which it is presumed caused her death within a day or two after she was released!

The Jury returned a verdict against the prisoner of MANSLAUGHTER, and the Court fined him in the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and Costs!

Carolina Centinel.

FROM THE NEW LONDON ADVOCATE.

Serious Joke.—A gentleman from one of the back towns in this state, relates the following circumstances, which took place recently: A party of young people had collected together one evening for amusement, when it was proposed by some of them to couple themselves, and go to a young justice and be married. This, it was thought, would be fine fun, and a clever joke on the young squire. All was ready in a twinkling, and the company marched off; some of the old damsels led off with great glee young beardless youths of fourteen—and all soon appeared before the squire. Though the justice was young, he understood his duty, and married them in due form. He immediately complained of himself to the proper authority for a breach of the law, which provides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to the marriage. The consequence is, that the whole are legally married.

THE MODERN WHITFIELD.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Philadelphia, April 25, 1822.

"You have doubtless heard that the celebrated Methodist minister Mr. Somersfield is in this city, and has been preaching several times. I went to hear him on Sunday last; and I declare that I never before felt in its full measure the mighty power of eloquence. The discourses of this wonderful man are not formed upon the model of orators ancient or modern. They are not made up according to the prescriptions of rhetoricians of great or lesser name: they owe nothing to the magnificence of words, or to the studied graces of manner; but they are deeply imbued with the living spirit of thought, and are dependent for their influence alone upon the omnipotence of truth and the irresistible energy of genius. His gestures are without affectation; few but fearless and appropriate. His words spring free and spontaneous from his thoughts; and these gush on with one continued flow from the deep and unfailing fountain of a spirit whose source is in nature and God. It is difficult to characterize his eloquence, for it is neither florid, nor sterile, nor argumentative; but a happy combination of those qualities which captivate the fancy, convince the judgment and convict the heart. His sermons are not ushered in by a well worded exordium, nor are they closed by a corresponding peroration. There is nothing prepared or artificial about them. They are the workings of an affluent and vigorous mind, keenly alive to the awful truths it inculcates, and seeking the most direct and efficient means of enforcing and illustrating them. Hence he cannot be called a figurative speaker, for he does not seek for flowers and pluck them only when they obtrude upon his path. Yet sometimes he breaks forth into the most sublime and beautiful metaphors, transported out of himself, and carried as it were into the third heaven of eloquence. Once describing the value and the loss of an immortal soul, he burst into this magnificent apostrophe: 'What shall sing the dirge of the soul that is lost? What celebrate the obsequies of the entombed spirit? The sun hides his face—the stars lose their lustre—the heavens are clothed in sackcloth—the earth is convulsed and throughout her whole circumference, from mountain top to mountain top bursts forth the yell of despair and desolation. These are something near his words; but his manner was beyond the pen or the pencil.' [Wilmington Watchmen.]

virtue is his own reward; and vice punishes itself.

On Thursday of Court last week, the annual election of Sheriff for the County was made. SAMUEL JONES, Esq. was re-elected, without opposition. Benjamin Sherwood, Samuel Lemly, and David M'Guire, Esqrs. were appointed Coroners.

Governor Branch, the Milton paper states, has refused the appointment of Judge of West-Florida. He had been recommended (last year we suppose) to the appointment of Governor of Florida; but the office was conferred upon another. "If the pretensions of the citizens of our state," says the Milton Gazette, "are not sufficiently high to entitle them to such appointments as they may be pleased to accept, we trust they will never so far humble themselves as to accept of such as the Executive may be pleased to confer. Although we ask but little, and receive less, let us at least act with that independence which becomes a high-minded and honorable people."

THE FOREIGN NEWS.
Received by a late arrival at New-York, extracts from which will be found in our columns of this week, we think to be highly important. War seems now to be inevitable. And who can calculate the consequences? Who can tell the changes it may produce in the civilized world; or who can foresee the extent of its influence? England and Austria, it is true, have assured Alexander, through their respective ministers, that in case of a war with the Ottoman Porte, they will observe the strictest neutrality; and it is possible they may: but will this lessen the danger that Europe has to apprehend from a power so gigantic as that of Russia? Will this forbearance on the part of England, retard Alexander's march towards the Indies? or will it prevent him, (in the event of the fall of Turkey,) from constructing a navy, for which his important maritime acquisitions will afford him every facility? But while Europe has much to fear, and little to hope, from a contest between Russia and Turkey, let us turn to our own country, and see how it will affect us. On this point, we copy the remarks of the editor of the N. Y. National Advocate, who takes it for granted that war has already commenced.

"During the contest between Turkey and Russia, the commerce of the Black Sea must of necessity be suspended. The grain which is exported from Odessa in tranquil times, will be required for the support of those vast armies which must occupy Bessarabia and Rumania in pushing their hostile operations against the Sublime Porte. While the Russians, Turks and Greeks are at war; while the Austrians are raising a corps of observation, and the Poles flocking to the Russian standard, the agriculture of Greece, and the supplies of the Danube, the Dniester, and the Dniester, will all be retained in the ports of the Black Sea, and a strong Russian blockading squadron will be stationed at the mouth of the Bosphorus. There are about 1500 sail of vessels which annually arrive from the Black Sea with grain, for the different ports of Italy, France and Spain. Those resources being cut off by a war with Turkey, necessarily must give employment to our shipping, and find a market for our flour and bread stuffs; and this war, when once commenced, may continue much longer than we at present imagine. Hence the calculation is a reasonable one, that a war, which gives a fatal blow to agriculture in Europe, cannot but be of consequence to our agriculture and commerce, particularly being neutral, and far removed from the scene of action."

The Mecklenburg Negroes.
Six of the eight negroes, who have been for several weeks advertised in this paper, were carried through town on Saturday morning last. They were apprehended, we learn, near Old Town, in Stokes county, by four men, after considerable resistance on the part of the runaway. One of the negroes was wounded in the arm by a rifle ball, and received, likewise, a severe contusion on the head: the fellow was endeavoring to stab one of the company (a Mr. Martin Holder) with a bayonet, when the blow on the head was given him. Holder had shot the negro in the arm as he was running, when he turned and made a desperate

attack upon his pursuer. Obadiah Vest was another of the men who acted so energetically; the names of the rest we did not learn.

The probability is, that not a single mortal, now at the age of manhood, will see the close of this century, although many now in infancy will live to witness that proud era of American glory. What a solemn responsibility devolves on the conspicuous actors of the present day. The virtues, vices, morals and corruptions of the present generation, will form a basis on which will be grounded the national manners and habits of one hundred millions of freemen 78 years hence.

Extract of a letter, received at Philadelphia, by the brig George Beckwith, dated Havana, 20th April.
"A vessel is just arrived from Vera Cruz, in 14 days, which brings the news that the Congress at Mexico have met, and decided, by a great majority, to adhere to the union with the monarchy of Spain, upon the constitutional system.—Yturbide has protested against it."

Nathaniel Towson, late a Colonel in the Army, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Paymaster General of the Army—the office he formerly held.—N. Intel.

A gentleman writing from St. Lawrence, N. Y. to the editors of the Statesman, mentions a report that a draft of one hundred men from each battalion of Canadian militia was about to take place.—"What they are required for," he says, "seems to be a great mystery. Some say it is to relieve the regular troops at Kingston and Prescott, who are to return to England. Others think it more probable that they are to be ready, at the call of the Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, to discipline the lower house of parliament in that province."

Specie.—The Philadelphia Aurora of Thursday, the 2d of May, says—"The quantity of specie, recently sent or sending out of the country, is so great as to cause considerable agitation amongst the traders. We understand, that, on this account, yesterday, the purchases at auction were very limited."

It is confidently asserted, that Col. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury, Mass. is a lineal heir of the Earl of Leicester, and that the splendid estates of that house, together with the title, are likely to come into his possession. Of the legitimacy of the pedigree, family documents, we are told, afford powerful evidence; but as the property alluded to, in failure of its being claimed by an heir, has been a long time transferred at the pleasure of the crown, to some other house, it must necessarily become a subject of much litigation, ere it can be attained by the rightful owner. The seat of the Earls of Leicester, was "KENILWORTH," that Castle so famous for its contentions prior to and during the reign of Elizabeth, and the incidents of which are so admirably illustrated in the novel which bears the name. In point of magnificence and extent it is the third in the kingdom. The lofty battlements enclose five acres of land, and it has always been held in the utmost veneration for its antiquity and grandeur. Its value is estimated at \$1,900,000.—Boston Gaz.

An old gentleman in Amsterdam remarked to a stranger, who expressed his surprise at seeing the various odd articles that were used for the purposes of trade in that city, that such things would not astonish him after a little acquaintance with Holland; for, said he, we turn every thing to a commercial account, from an old horse-shoe to a squadron of ships. Our Eastern brethren are quite as thrifty as the Hollanders. Take for example, the following items of a cargo which left a port in the state of Maine, last month, destined for Charleston, but carried to Bermuda from stress of weather:—17000 lbs. fresh beef, 2000 lbs. fresh turkeys, 1000 lbs. fresh geese and chickens, 500 lbs. fresh sausages, 500 lbs. fresh hams, 80 lbs. fresh liver, 169 lbs. fresh mutton, 1 bbl. fresh tripe, and 1 bbl. apple sauce—all stowed away, for safe keeping, among a goodly quantity of ice.—N. Intel.

INTERESTING VIEW.
From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
In 1810, the aggregate population of the United States was 7,239,903
In 1820, 9,625,734
The increase being about one third in ten years, admitting it to continue to progress in the same ratio to the close of this century, the result will be as follows:
In 1830, 12,833,655
1840, 17,116,525
1850, 23,815,368
1860, 31,753,824
1870, 42,238,432
1880, 56,450,242
1890, 77,266,989
1900, 100,453,985

Making allowances for civil contentions and a dense population, suppose the progressive increase should be one fourth in each 10 years the ensuing century, it will stand thus:
In 1930, 196,007,533
1950, 306,261,768
1970, 430,969,012
2000, 937,260,416
Such a review as this should have a salutary influence on all the busy actors who now figure on the American theatre—

FEVER AND AGUE.
We have been requested, says the Georgia Advertiser, to insert the following by one who states that he has experienced its practical advantages. Possibly the first article in the recipe may recommend the prescription sufficiently to induce a trial of its virtues in the case to which it refers.
Recipe for the Ague and Fever.
To one quart of the best Cognac Brandy (no imitation, mind ye,) add a quarter of a pound of Rhubarb rad., half an ounce of Orange peel, and half an ounce of Caraway seed. Give, to an adult, half a wine-glass before breakfast, and the same at 12 o'clock.
"When taken,
"To be well shaken."
(i. e.) the Medicine.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salisbury Bible Society, is requested at the Court-House, on Wednesday evening, 29th instant.

MARRIED.
In this county, on Friday morning, the 2d inst. Mr. Josiah Elliot, to Miss Polly Dancy.
In this county, on the 10th inst. by A. Swicegood, Esq. Mr. John Mize, to Miss Elizabeth Mattaw, daughter of Dr. John P. Mattaw.
In Cabarrus county, on Sunday, the 12th inst. by George Klutta, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Rodgers, of Murfreesboro', Ten. to Miss Mary M'Graw, daughter of Maj. Wm. M'Graw, of Cabarrus county.

DIED.
At Lebanon, Ct. on the 12th ult. Capt. Robert Wilcox, a native of Newport, R. I. aged 71 years. Capt. Wilcox was one of the few remaining heroes of the revolution. During the whole war he was in the public or private ships of the U. S. (except when a prisoner.) He was with the celebrated Paul Jones, during the whole of his naval career. In the contest between the Bon Homme Richard, and Seraphis (British frigate, when it was found necessary to board the Seraphis or sink, Capt. Wilcox, (then gunner of the ship), was the first man who boarded the Seraphis. The Seraphis was the first English frigate ever taken by the Americans, and perhaps no battle at sea was ever more furious and desperate, as the Bon Homme Richard sunk immediately after the capture of the Seraphis, and even before all the wounded men could be removed from her. Capt. Wilcox was afterwards taken prisoner in the English Channel, and, as his character for extreme bravery, nautical skill, and zeal in his country's cause, was well known to the English, they refused to exchange him: he was closely confined in the Fortunate Prison, for upwards of two years, where he was treated with great severity, and from whence he effected his escape by artifice, and got over to France. He again entered into the naval service, and in the course of the war was engaged in fourteen naval actions. For a few years past, Capt. Wilcox was afflicted with the palsy in his right side: his right side was entirely useless. In this situation he applied for a pension, (which he never received,) and when directed by the clerk of the court to hold up his right hand, he replied, "If I could hold up my right hand, I would never ask a pension." He always claimed that his country was his debtor, and used to say that to such men as he was, his country owed its independence. Few men of the revolution, in his situation, did, or could do more, to secure the blessings of independence, and few received less of its favors.

At Farmington, Con. Mr. John Hosroon, aged 96. He buried his wife 27 years previous to his death. He had 6 children, all of whom were present at the time of his decease: the eldest 79—the youngest 55. His eldest grandchild was 43 years of age; the eldest great grandchild was 21. He lived to see the 5th generation, but never buried a child.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.
HUGH HORAH.
Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Administrator's Notice.
A T Rowan County Court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of James Hilton, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.
ZERULON HUNT, Adm'r.
May 23, 1822.—3t/5r

Sale of Negroes.
BY virtue of an order of Court, obtained at May term, 1822, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, the following negroes, viz: Rachel and her two youngest children, Nicey and Mary, to satisfy the debts against the estate. The term of credit one year.
WILLIAM BARBER, Adm'r.
May 25, 1822.—3t/5r

ICE.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish families and others with any quantity of ICE, every morning at sun-rise, at his house in Salisbury.
WM. H. SLAUGHTER.
May 1, 1822.—3t/10r

State of North-Carolina, ASHE COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.—Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris, Original Attachment.—Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.
I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.
THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity.—April Term, 1822.
Jesse A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson and others, against William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, William Langhorne: also against Pleasant H. May and Benjamin Chairs, executors of the last will of William Thomas, deceased.
IT appearing to the court that William Langhorne resides in Virginia, and William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, and Pleasant H. May, reside in South-Carolina: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said defendants, William Langhorne, William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas and Pleasant H. May, do make their personal appearance at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.
6t/108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity.—April Term, 1822.
The Executors of the last Will of Richmond Pearson, deceased, vs. Benjamin Chairs and Pleasant H. May, Executors of the last Will of William Thomas, deceased.
IT appearing to the court that Pleasant H. May, one of the defendants, resides in South-Carolina—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for him to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan county, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.
6t/8 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

Money Lost.
THE subscriber left between three and four hundred dollars, in Bank Notes, under a bed in the house of Boswell Bostick, ten miles east of Rutherfordton. He did not recollect of having left the money at said Bostick's until he had come on this side of Lincolnton, on his return home. He there hired Mr. John Michael to go on after the money, and directed him to the very spot where it was placed; but it was not there. Bostick also knew where the money was, and it is believed that he now has it in his possession.—Any person who will deliver said money to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of \$50.
Description of money lost:—1 State Bank Note of \$100; 1 Newbern do. of \$100; 1 do. do. of \$50; 1 do. do. of \$20; 1 Cape Fear do. of \$10; 3 State Bank do. of 10; several fives on the State Bank of North-Carolina, and several do. on the South-Carolina Banks. Marks and Nos. are not recollected. It is probable that the subscriber's name is on one or both of the \$100 notes. I am willing to make oath to the above statement.
JOHN TRAVIS.
Concord, May 11, 1822.—2wt/103

Stop the Thief!
RESIDING at Caswell Court-house, on the night of the 8th inst. a dark chestnut sorrel HORSE, marked with a star in his forehead, his back somewhat rubbed by the saddle; is about 5 feet high, nine years old, and a good pacer, although a little stiff in his movements. The thief is supposed to be a man calling himself William Lewis, about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark complexion and dark hair, features prominent, particularly the nose, countenance expressive and open; the first and third finger of the left hand marked with a black ring indented in the skin with gun-powder, and one arm marked with an eagle in the same manner; had with him a new suit of clothes, coat of light blue bombazette, nankeen pantaloons, and black striped Marseilles vest; also, a drab surtout, with capes. It is supposed he is making his way to some of the Western or Southern states. A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and lodging him in any jail within the limits of North-Carolina, and securing the horse so that he may be recovered by the owner, Doct. John Garland, of Milton. Information communicated to him, or to the subscriber, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
THOMAS GRAVES.
Caswell C. H. May 12, 1822. 3wt/4

Strayed,
FROM the subscriber, (in Cabarrus county,) a few days ago, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, and in good order—he has a star on his forehead, one hind foot white, and a switch tail. Any person that will deliver said horse to me, or take him up and give me information where he is, shall be paid all reasonable expenses.
SILAS TRAVIS.
Cabarrus, May 9, 1822.—2wt/103

Runaway.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Chester District, South Carolina, on the 6th of this inst. a negro man named Jacob, a rough blacksmith, aged twenty-one years, of dark complexion, stout built, about five feet eight or ten inches high, his apparel not recollected. He has been lately brought from the state of Virginia, and it is believed that he will try to make his way back through this State; it is also believed that, if apprehended, he will deny his master's name: therefore the Jailers are requested, if the above described negro should fall into their hands, to drop me a few lines to Chester Court House, and oblige,
JOHN S. RICE.
May 16th, 1822.—3wt/104r

Poetry.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

O! NOW'S the hour, when air is sweet,
And birds are all in tune,
To seek with me the cool retreat,
In bright and merry June;
When every rose-bush has a nest,
And every thorn a flower,
And every thing on earth is blest,
This sweet and holy hour.

O come, my dear, when evening flings
Her veil of purple round,
And zephyr, on his dewy wings,
Sweeps o'er the flow'ry ground;
When every bird of day is still,
And stars are bright above,
O come, my dear, and we will fill
Our cup, and drink of love.

We'll fill it from the pure blue sky,
And from the glowing west,
And catch its spirit in thine eye,
And in the small bird's nest;
And take its sweetness from the flow'rs
Its freshness from the spring,
Its coolness from the dewy hours,
When night-hawks take the wing.

Then we will wander far away,
Along the flow'ry vale,
Where winds the brook, in sparkling play,
And freshly blows the gale;
And we will sit beneath the shade,
That maples weave above,
And on the mossy pillow laid,
Will drink the cup of love.

P.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

THE POETRY OF THE TROUBADOURS.
FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

—Chivalric,

Truth and honour, freedom and courtesy.

Chaucer.

[Concluded from our last.]

Some of the most interesting portions of the Provençal poetry are those where we find the fierceness of the warrior and the tenderness of the lover combined in strange union. The boldest and most heroic hearts sunk into gentleness and submission before the eye of beauty, and the knight that mocked at bolts of steel, became a willing captive to silken fetters. The inborn affections of the heart are seldom extinguished; and, from the field of slaughter and desolation, it turns gladly to the eye of compassion, and the voice of womanly pity. It is a strange truth, that an acquaintance with death and blood often leaves all the milder affections of the heart untainted. Have we then two souls, as it was supposed of old, that we can turn from the fierce delight of battle to enjoy the caresses of our children, and the congratulations of our friends? But, in the age of chivalry, the names of warrior and lover were almost synonymous, for arms and love were the employment of every gentle heart; and to crown these accomplishments, the knight sung his own battles, and the praises of his mistress, to the sound of his own harp. There is an union of all these feelings in the stanzas which follow, and which are from Ramond de Vaqueiras.

Compass'd with warriors, bound in brilliant arms,
Leaguering strong towns, exulting in the fight,
Mounting the imminent breach 'mid proud alarms,

Shaking the old towers from their dizzy height—
Such be the rugged tasks, which claim me now,
Calling my thoughts from thee, and sweet Love's vow.

Girt in my noble arms, my sole pursuit
Hath been the combat and the battle-strife,
And my reward—oh, vain and worthless fruit!—
Hath been the dress of gold—Alas! my life
Is but a desert, sever'd from thy side,
And even my song hath lost its wonted pride.

It cannot be supposed, that in an age when war was a master-passion, its pleasures should not have been celebrated by poets who themselves bore arms. Accordingly, we find many high-wrought descriptions of the terrors and delights of warfare in the songs of the Troubadours. The crusades too, the origin of which was pretty nearly contemporaneous with that of the Gay Science, were well calculated to awaken all the fiery enthusiasm of a poet's breast. In some instances, indeed, the double excitement of religious fanaticism and love proved too strong for the sanity of the poet's brain. Pierre Vidal, a renowned Troubadour, who loved a noble lady not wisely but too well, being banished from her presence, resolved to subdue his grief by valorous achievements in the Holy Land, and joined the crusades in which Frederic the First perished. Here, however, the few wits, which his mistress's cruelty had left him, entirely disappeared beneath the fervid skies of Syria. His head, like the knight of La Mancha's, was filled

with chivalric fantasies. He believed that he had married a niece of the Emperor of the East, and the title had descended to him in her right; and even after his return to Europe his extravagance led him into considerable dangers. The examples, which M. Raynouard has selected of the warlike poetry of the Provençals, are full of the most enthusiastic spirit of war and chivalry. We have attempted an imitation of some lines, in a poem of Bertrand de Born, as a specimen of the Tyrtæan powers of the Troubadours.

Not rich viands, nor the cup
With the red wine sparkling up—
Not the sweeter joys of sleep
To eyes that painful vigils keep—
Match the soul-born fierce delight,
When, amid the mingled fight,
We listen to the swelling cry
"To the rescue! Victory!"
While a thousand hoarse throats shout
"Courage! Courage!" 'mid the rout.
Oh! 'tis joy to hear the neighing
Of loos'd steeds, 'mid slain and slaying—
To see the shatter'd standards wave,
O'er the cold and bloody grave
Of chief and soldier, side by side,
Fallen in the battle's pride!

The *Sirventes*, or satires of the Troubadours, were compositions directed against the vices or follies of the age, or the characters of those who had rendered themselves hateful to the poet. Many of them, indeed, contain the most personal attacks, whilst others are directed against the crimes and impositions of various classes of men. The germ of the Reformation may be traced in the violent satires, which, even at this early period, were directed against the depravity, the cupidity, and the selfishness of the monks, and which deprive the early Italian writers of the honor of having been the first and the most severe opponents of the abuses of the infallible faith. The capital of the Christian world was mentioned by them in terms of the most virulent abuse and contempt. "May the Holy Spirit, which was once incarnated, hear my prayer, and break thy beak, O Rome!" is the devout supplication of Guillaume Figuera—"for thou hast burst from those boundaries, which God has given thee, thou hast absolved crimes for gold, and hast charged thyself with a burden too weighty for thee to bear. May the Deity destroy thee, Rome! thou faithless and immoral city!" Sometimes, also, their bold and free satires were aimed against the general corruption and tyranny of the age. Thus, Polquet de Lunel says, "the Emperor tyrannizes over the kings, the kings tyrannize over their counts, the counts over the barons, and the barons over their vassals, and their peasantry. * * * The physicians kill instead of curing, and merchants and mechanics are all of them liars and thieves." This is certainly an amiable description of the times in which the poet lived; but we must make all due allowances for the spleen and license of his profession. In another, the poet ridicules the rouge and the cosmetics, which the ladies of that day were in the habit of using. The latter was the production of a monk, who, in his unhallowed satires, spared neither his fellow-monks, nor fair ladies, nor noble poets.

We shall say a few words of the various forms of composition which distinguish the poetry of the Troubadours. Without examining the hypothesis of Ginguene, who attributes the Provençal poetry to an Arabian origin, we may remark that it certainly was not derived from classical models. It is equally probable, however, that they were as much indebted to the authors of antiquity, as to the eastern poets, for the form of their *tensons* or poetical disputations, which M. Ginguene seems to consider as exclusively of oriental origin, although the eclogues of Theocritus and Virgil contain many instances of these poetical contentions. The idea, however, of two poets contending for the mastery of verse, is too simple and too natural to require this traditional explanation. But the peculiar feature, which distinguishes the poetry of the Troubadours from that of the classical ages, without mentioning the vast diversity of sentiment, is the abundant employment of rhyme, and the great variety of stanza in which they indulged. The careful attention to harmony also with which their poems were constructed, is another peculiar characteristic, though at this day our means are very inadequate to judge of this excellence, since all their verses were generally written for music, and sung by the Troubadour, or his *Jongleur*, to the harp. It was by this delightful union of poetical sentiment and musical ex-

pression, that the full effect was given to these simple and natural effusions of a nation's early genius, of which ages must forever remain ignorant, and which we can only imagine from the dead and spiritless relics, which the curiosity of later times has preserved in the cabinets of the learned, when the voice of the poet, which gave a soul to their beauty, is silent, and the strings of his harp, which enhanced their harmony, are mouldering in dust. To appreciate the full merit of these compositions, it is necessary to conjure up a vision, and listen to the strains of a young and noble poet, surrounded by the high atmosphere of chivalry—the presence of Beauty and Valour. Such were the boasted delights of Owen Glendower in his youth.

For I was train'd up in the English court,
Where, being but young, I framed to the Harp
Many an English ditty, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament.

The account given by M. Raynouard of those celebrated tribunals, the Courts or Parliaments of Love, is curious and amusing; though he seems to attach more importance to those institutions, than probably they ever claimed. Many authors had illustrated this subject by their researches before M. Raynouard, amongst whom Sismondi, in his *Litterature du midi de l'Europe*, and Ginguene, in his *Histoire litterature d'Italie*, are, perhaps, the best known in this country. Our author, however, has availed himself of some sources of information, which had escaped the attention of most of his predecessors; and from a neglected volume written by Andre, a chaplain to the court of France, he has obtained much interesting matter on this obscure subject.

In celebrating the charms of their respective mistresses, or in disputing the various abstruse questions with which *la gaie science* abounded, it was natural that the chivalrous rivals should wish to refer their contention to some arbitrament, to the authority of which both parties might submissively yield. The Courts of Love, where the fair judges never failed to exact and obtain the most implicit obedience, were accordingly instituted soon after the introduction of the Gay Science, and as early as the time of the Count of Poitiers, one of the first and noblest of the Troubadours. The courts were generally held under the authority of some lady distinguished by rank and beauty, who associated to herself a competent number of other judges, sometimes amounting to sixteen or twenty. Andre the Chaplain mentions, amongst others, the Courts of the Ladies of Gascony—of Ermenegarde, Viscountess of Narbonne—of the Queen Eleanor—of the Countess of Champagne—and of the Countess of Flanders. This Queen Eleanor was married to Louis VII. of France, called the Young, and afterwards to our Henry II. Before these awful and lovely tribunals, the rival poets used to appear in person, and plead their own cause; and the proceedings were, no doubt, assimilated very nearly to those of the courts of justice of that day, where all the pleadings were *ore tenus*, or conducted in open court, without the intervention of writing. These compositions were called *Tensons*, as it is supposed from the Latin *conTENSIONem*, or *jeux-partis*; and the judgments of the court were called *les arrets d'amour*. Andre the Chaplain has given us a collection of the principal rules, by which these judicatures were guided, and which is said by him to have been revealed to a Breton knight in the following manner: The champion, wandering through a thick forest, in hopes of encountering the great Arthur, was met by a fair lady, who thus addressed him:—"I know whom you seek; but your search is vain without my aid. You have sought the love of a Breton lady, and she requires you to procure for her the celebrated faucon, which reposes on a perch in the court of Arthur. To obtain this bird, you must prove in combat the superior charms of the lady of your heart over those of the mistress of every knight in the court of Arthur." A number of romantic adventures follow. At last, the knight finds the faucon on a perch of gold: a paper is suspended to the perch of a golden chain; this paper contained the code of love, which it was necessary for the knight to promulgate, ere he might venture to bear away the faucon as a prize.

This code of erotic laws was presented to a tribunal composed of many brilliant and beautiful judges. It was adopted by them, and ordered to be ob-

served by all the suitors of their court, under the heaviest penalties. The code contained thirty-one articles, of which we have a few. They are

his industrious tradesman is starving—of opinion, which does not permit a man to refuse a challenge, though the law has designated it a crime—of opinion, before the influence of which even tyrants tremble.

We shall give one of the cases, with the decision of the lady-judges, for the edification of our fair readers, especially those who are casuistically and coquetishly inclined.

CASE. A knight, betrothed to a lady, had been absent a considerable time beyond the seas. She waited, in vain, for his return, and his friends, at last, began to despair of it. The lady, impatient of the delay, found a new lover. The secretary of the absent knight, indignant at the infidelity of the lady, opposed this new passion. The lady's defence was this:—"Since a widow, after two years of mourning, may receive a new lover, much more may she, whose betrothed husband, in his absence, has sent her no token of remembrance or fidelity, though he lacked not the means of transmitting it."

This question occasioned long debates, and it was argued in the court of the Countess of Champagne. The judgment was delivered as follows:

"A lady is not justified in renouncing her lover, under the pretext of his long absence, unless she has certain proof that his fidelity has been violated, and his duty forgotten. There is, however, no legal cause of absence, but necessity, or the most honorable call. Nothing should give a woman's heart more delight than to hear, in lands far distant from the scene of his achievements, the renown of her lover's name, and the reverence in which he is held by the warlike and the noble. The circumstance of his having refrained from despatching a messenger, or a token of his love, may be explained on prudential reasons, since he may have been unwilling to trust the secret of his heart to every stranger's keeping; for though he had confided his despatches to a messenger, who might not have been able to comprehend them, yet, by the wickedness of that messenger, or by his death on the journey, the secret of his love might be revealed."

The ingenuity, displayed by the pleaders on both sides, was considerable, and the decisions of the judges, which are generally pretty diffuse, are usually luminous and conclusive. Unfortunately for the fame of *la gaie science*, there were no reporters at that day to transmit to us the authentic records of the courts of love; and we must, therefore, be satisfied with the relics which have been casually preserved of these singular proceedings. We may remark, however, that the authority of the decisions which remain, is still unimpeached by any superior jurisdiction.

INDUSTRY.

IN RELIGIOUS THINGS, IMPORTANT.

There are some persons who are not deficient in activity, but who are constantly active to no purpose, who take the utmost pains about things which are trifling or contemptible, too frivolous to merit our regard, or too

worthless to repay the labor of pursuit. To direct our active powers towards the attainment of trifles, is, in fact, to neglect the attainment of better and more serious things. But there is another species of industry, which is not occupied only in the pursuit of trifles, but in attempts to execute what is really vicious and mischievous, contrary to the will of God, and adverse to the happiness of man. To do evil sometimes requires as much pains as to do good; and there are individuals, who will often exert great pains in doing evil and take no pains in doing good. What vigorous, what indefatigable exertions of mind and body will men often employ, in order to perpetrate some nefarious project of revenge, or to accomplish some unworthy views of ambition, avarice, or lust. What diligence do we sometimes observe those, who, in other respects, deserve the reproach of idleness, exert in the pursuit of diversions and amusements? Will not the gambler sit up, night after night, without rest, and almost without refreshment? How many hours will men patiently devote to frivolous, to obscene or wanton spectacles, when they would think themselves severely punished if they were required to spend only half the time in devotion to their Maker? While we say this, we are far from insinuating, that any diversion or amusement, when innocent in its kind and harmless in its tendency, is, if taken in moderation, inconsistent with the spirit or incompatible with the duties of religion; but this we say, that men should not make diversion or merriment, shows or festivals, their sole pursuit, to the neglect of weightier matters and more lasting interests.

There is a time for all things; a time to work, and a time to play; but it certainly behoves us to devote the larger portion of our time to serious pursuits becoming our station; becoming us as rational beings, designed for a happy immortality; and, instead of making recreation the business of our lives, we should use recreation to mitigate our cares, or increase our relish for business. Pleasure is increased by the recollection of pain; and grave study or hard labor adds greatly to the delight of occasional relaxation. What painful and unceasing exertions will some make to advance themselves in the world, to attain affluence or distinction! How vigilant, how indefatigable are men, when ambition or avarice, or lust, incense their passions, stimulate the will, and inflame the blood! What efforts will some make to corrupt the simple, or seduce the innocent! How diligent are others in making mischief, in subverting the interest of their rivals, or marring the fortune or the reputation of their enemies! But this mischievous kind of industry, which, for the well being of society, is more frequent than it ought, is that which infallibly leads to present regret and future misery; which will, in the end, generate self-disapprobation, uneasiness of mind and bitterness of heart, and alienate us from the favour of God, without which no true pleasure is to be found. Such is not the industry which becomes the servants of our Saviour. The industry best fitted for us is the employment of our faculties in those things, which right reason commands, and God directs. Such industry will be found most beneficial to us, conducive to our present good and our eternal happiness. As this life is so short and uncertain, it behoves us more especially to adapt the exercise of our faculties to the attainment of the good things which the gospel promises to those who obey its precepts. Now the state of a Christian is not a state of idleness, for no one ought to be so industrious, as no one can have objects placed before him more worthy of his activity. Hence the Apostles always represent the Christian life as one of hardy toil and unabating industry. Hence we are required to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling; to walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God.

The scriptures represent to us but one way of attaining the favour of the Supreme Being, and that is by continual endeavours to do his will. Thus St. Paul enjoins us to abound in the work of the Lord, since God will apportion his favour to our labours. In order to do the will of God more effectually, we are required to study it, proving what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God.

We follow the world in approving others, but we go before it in approving ourselves.